THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *near the S. W. corner of the Diamond—Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance—Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance.*

VOL. 48. FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1833. NO. 34.

White Wheat Flour.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF FLOUR—manufactured for family use, (at West Wheeling Steam Mill,) will be kept constantly on hand by McKEE, CLARKE & Co.,
No. 39 Water street.
December 21—1mo.

SLEIGHING.

AN *Elegant Two Horse Sleigh*—from the North—of Modern and approved Model, and superior finish. Just received and for sale by
JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
December 14—tf 170 Liberty street.

Read This!

THE Proprietor of a large Body of land in the West, and in a very healthy region of country, wishing to settle it, would give one or more persons, of respectable character, skilled in farming, and particularly in grazing all kinds of Cattle and Sheep, very advantageous terms to act as agents, and partners in a joint Grazing, and perhaps Milling concern, for which the property is peculiarly adapted, affording a rich and extensive range, a good market, available Water Power, and an abundance of Stone Coal. None but those who can produce undeniable testimonials to their character and qualifications need apply; but it is believed that any person, qualified as above, and making early application, *in person*, if practicable, at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, will have it in his power to enter upon a business of certain and great profit to the enterprising.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 16, 1832.—tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. have removed their stock of Books to No. 44 Market street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank, where they will continue to keep on hands, a General Assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Which they will dispose of at very low prices.
N. B. Merchants' orders put up on the most reasonable terms. April 6, 1832.—tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,
MOORES & WILSON.
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.
To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.
JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.
THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction. I therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,
FREDERICK RAPP.
December 30—tf

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may requaire his professional services, in all its various branches.
N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.
March 10, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:
1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

Election for Directors.

THE Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company, are hereby notified, that an Election for Nine Directors of said Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on Monday, the seventh day of January, A. D. 1833, at the Office No. 35 Market street, between the hours of Ten, A. M. and Four, P. M. of said day.
JAMES S. CRAFT, Sec'y.
Dec. 14, 1832.

New Works.

THE complete Poetical Works of Johanna Baillie; first American Edition, in 1 vol.
2. History of Switzerland; being vol. 19, of Gardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia,
3. Stories from Italian Writers, with a Literal Interlinear Translation, on Locke's Plan of Classical Instruction; Illustrated with Notes.
4. A Memoir of Felix Neff, Pastor of the High Alps, and of his Labors among the French Protestants of Dauphine; by William Stephen Gilly, M. A. Prebendary of Durham, and Vicar of Norham. Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.
No. 44 Market st. opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
Jan. 1, 1833.—4t.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]
REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, comm.only called "Dirty Camp."
For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage: about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.
Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1832—tf

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,

NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.
February 7, 1832.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.
JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

New Hardware Store,

NO 66 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

JUST received, and for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
200 bbls. No 2. MACKEREL:
50 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
100 bbls. ROSIN;
5,000 lbs. Superior LAMP BLACK.
Pittsburgh, June 8.

Notice to Creditors, &c.

SAMUEL STEVENSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, having assigned all his Goods, Merchandise, Accounts, and Effects to the subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, as named in his deed of Assignment. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against him, will present them for settlement.
WILLIAM BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER.
THOMAS STEVENSON.
August 14—tf

FOR SALE.

A TWO Story Brick Dwelling House and Lot, in Diamond Alley, near the Second Presbyterian Church.
For terms, enquire of
GEORGE COCHRAN, of R'd
Dec. 3.—6w

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.
Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.
THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.
JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.
FREDERICK BAUSMAN
may 11, 1822.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'Kee, Clarke & Co. } Pittsburgh.
Jas. Adams, Jr. & Co. }
Hamilton Stewart, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 232, at the corner of Second street and Chancery Lane, Pittsburgh. For terms, apply to JOHN SNYDER,
WILLIAM HAYS,
NEVILLE B. CRAIG.
Sept. 28.—3mo.

RECEIVED.

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Ceroons Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ½ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.
DOBBIN & IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE.
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to
A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.
April 5—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18 1829.—tf.

WANTED,

TWENTY Shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock, for which a liberal premium will be allowed. Apply to
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
may 25.

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.
Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.
ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
march 14.—tf.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

DENTIST.

DOCTOR E. MERRITT'S OFFICE—No. 78 Liberty Street, corner of Evans' Alley.
P. S. Dentists can be furnished with his beautiful Porcelain Teeth. Oct. 12, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.
WILLIAM W. IRWIN.
November 22, 1832.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water street.

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

IS now open for the reception of Young Ladies, in that elegant, commodious, and delightfully situated mansion, lately occupied by Mrs. Agnes Irwin, on Erin Hill, one mile east of the city of Pittsburgh, near the right bank of the Monongahela river.

The design of the Institute is to impart an *accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education;* and, having employed the assistance of several ladies of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the proprietors hope to fulfil the design.

The general classification of Studies, and Terms of Instruction in the Institute, are as follow:—

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Rudiments of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Plain Sewing, $4 per term.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Chronology, Elements of History, Rhetoric, and Needle Work, $6.

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Geology, Composition, Moral Philosophy, Elocution, and Fancy Work, $7.

History, Geometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Elements of Criticism, Composition, and Elocution, $8.

Elocution, Intellectual Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Domestic Economy, comprehending the Intellectual, Moral, and Manual branches of this department, $10.

French, Spanish, and Italian, each $8.

Music on the Guitar, Piano Forte, and Harp, including the use of the instruments for practice, each $13.

Drawing and Painting, $6. Painting on Velvet, with theorems, $4. Bronzing and Painting in the Chinese style, $20 per course.

Board, instruction in Callesthenics, Weekly Lectures on Etiquette and Polite Manners, Fuel, Candle-light, Pew Rent, and general superintendence, $2 50 per week. ☞ All bills payable quarterly in advance.

Those who prefer the arrangement, may have their daughters boarded and instructed in *all* the branches taught in the Institute, at the rate of $200 per annum.

Dr. Lacey and his Institute have the honor of being recommended to the public confidence and patronage, by the following distinguished gentlemen:

E. T. Throop, Governor of the State of N. Y.; Edward P. Livingston, Lieut. Governor, do.; Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D. President of Union College; Reuben H. Walworth, Chancellor of the State of New York; A. Flagg, Secretary of State; Silas Wright, Jr. Comptroller; James Porter, Register in Chancery; John Townsend, Mayor of the city of Albany; Alonzo Potter, A. M. Professor of Bells Lettres and Moral Philosophy Union College; P. A. Proal, A. M. Prof. of the French language and literature, U. Canada; T. R. Beck, M. D. Prof. in the Col. of Phy. & Sur. of the W. District, and Principal of the Albany Academy; Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D. Bishop of the Diocese of N. York, and Prof. of the nature, ministry and polity of the church in the G. T. Sem.; Rev. Thomas Lyell, D. D. Rector of Christ Church, N. Y.; Rev. George Upfold, D. D. Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh; Rev. John Ludlow, D. D. Pastor of the North D. Reformed Church, Albany; Rev. W. B. Sprague, D. D. Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Albany; Rev. Thomas Burch, Pastor of the North Methodist E. Church, Albany; Rev. James Martin, A. M. Pastor of Associate Church, Albany.

☞ There will be a vacation of four weeks, in August; of one in November; one in February, and one in May.

☞ For further particulars, refer to the Prospectus, or to the Subscriber,
WM. B. LACEY.
October 2, 1832.—1ysw

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:
Drafts and Notes of hand collected.
Interest allowed on Special Deposits.
Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.
GEORGE A. COOK.
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.
JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,
BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
B. DARLINGTON.
Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.
WILLIAM HAYS, } *Exr's.*
JOHN SNYDER, }
Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

Office of the Allegheny Bridge Company,
January 1, 1833.

THE President and Managers have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock, for the last six months, payable to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th instant.
JOHN SNYDER, *Treasurer.*
January 4, 1833.—3t.

TO LET,

THE Upper Rooms of the new house, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, suitable for offices. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
January 1—tf No. 42 Market street.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent—the business of the firm will be settled by James Adams, Jr.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr.
W. H. DENNY.
January 1, 1833.

JAS. ADAMS, JR.

HAVING purchased the interest of Wm. H. Denny in the late firm, continues the *GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS* at his Ware House, Water street.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833.—tf

FOR SALE.

THE interest of the late M. S. Mason in the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, (being one third of the concern) is offered for sale on advantageous terms.

It is believed that the investment will prove a safe and profitable one. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co., or
JAMES RIDDLE.
Dec. 25.—tf.

NEW INVENTION.

Faber's Patent Clover Mill.

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.

Mills constructed agreeably to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and will hull without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.

Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.
DICKEY & CAROTHERS.
Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

European & American Agency,

MORE PARTICULARLY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE undersigned intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a *Fourteenth Tour*, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh, about the first of December, 1833.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances could be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; lands, houses, and tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances, and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificates; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c.

If required, reference can be given in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,
'JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.'
Pittsburgh, Dec. 18, 1832.—tf.

Piano Fortes, Musical Instruments, and German Goods.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

NO. TWENTY-FOUR WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for Sale, *Piano Fortes*, among which are some of the celebrated *Vienna* and *Leipzig* Manufactories, famous for their superior tone, easy action, and general workmanship: of these a steady supply will always be had, and orders can be filled at short notice.

Musical Instruments, consisting of Violins, Violoncellos, Clarinetts, Flutes, Horns, Bugles, Trombones, Fifes, Flutes, Bassoons, Flageoletts. All these being obtained *direct* from the manufactory, can be sold, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible prices.

Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments, at *reduced* prices: together with all other articles in the musical line.

Also, a variety of *German Goods.*

Dealers in the above articles, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.
July 24, 1832.—1y1&2wal.

POETRY.

ODE TO THE SAVIOUR.

BY THE REVEREND HENRY MILMAN.

—For thou wert born of woman! thou didst come,
Oh Holiest! to this world of sin and gloom,
Not in thy dread omnipotent array,
And not by thunders strew'd
Was thy tempestuous road;
Nor incense burnt before thee on thy way;
But thou, a soft and naked child,
Thy mother undefil'd,
In the rude manger laid to rest
From off her virgin breast.

The heavens were not commanded to prepare
A gorgeous canopy of golden air:
Nor stoop'd their lamps the enthroned fires on high:
A single silent star
Came wandering from afar,
Gliding uncheck'd and calm along the liquid sky;
The Eastern sages leading on
As at a kingly throne,
To lay their gold and odors sweet
Before thy infant feet.

The earth and ocean were not hush'd to hear
Bright harmony from every starry sphere;
Nor at thy presence brake the voice of song
From all the cherub choirs,
And seraphs' burning lyres,
Pour'd through the host of heaven the charmed clouds along.
One angel troop the strain began,
Of all the race of man;
By simple shepherds heard alone,
That so't Hosanna's tone.

And when thou didst depart, no car of flame
To bear thee hence in lambent radiance, came;
Nor visible angels mourn'd with drooping plumes;
Nor didst thou mount on high
From fatal Calvary
With all thy own redeem'd out bursting from their tombs,
For thou didst bear away from earth
But one of human birth.
The dying felon by thy side, to be
In Paradise with thee.

Nor o'er thy cross the cloud of vengeance brake;
A little while the conscious earth did shake
A few dim hours of day
The world in darkness lay,
Then basked in bright repose beneath the cloudless sun,
While thou didst sleep within the tomb,
Consenting to thy doom;
Ere yet the white rob'd angel shone
Upon the sealed stone.

And when thou didst arise, thou didst not stand
With devastation in thy red right hand,
Plaguing the guilty city's murtherous crew;
But thou didst haste to meet
Thy mother's coming feet,
And bear the words of peace unto the faithful few;
Then calmly, slowly didst thou rise
Into thy native sky,
Thy human form dissolved on high
In its own radiancy.

MISCELLANEUOS.

FROM THE CHEROKEES.

New Echota. Nov. 24.—Gov. Lumpkin continues to distribute to the citizens of Georgia, by the lottery wheels, the land and gold mines of the Cherokee nation. For two or three weeks we have been the spectators of proceedings by the citizens of Georgia, having no parallel in the history of mankind, and to our feelings, of the most unnatural kind. If such a case was progressing in any other civilized country, than the North American Republic, however regardless it might be of its honor, for the sake of simple justice and respect for the feelings of mankind, we believe such proceedings as we have been compelled to witness, would be promptly prohibited. The fortunate drawers (so called) *of our lands* have been passing and repassing single and in companies, not unlike that of John Gilpin's race to the country seat, in search of the splendid lots which the rolling wheel had pictured to their imaginations. Ho, sir! where is the nearest line to this place, what district, number, corner, lot, station, &c. are the impertinent questions forced upon us. When we see the pale faces again, they are closely viewing the marked trees and the carved posts. The gold drawers have been arriving at the gold mines, and they are compared to the great flock of pigeons that hasten to the ground in search of food. Every lot has been viewed, and as many paths beaten, by the passing and cross passing hunters. The rich man in Georgia is now richer—the poor Georgia orphans have drawn gold lots belonging to the oppressed Cherokees—Esq. —— has been lucky; he has drawn a rich lot in the bottoms of the Etawwah and Chattahoochy rivers—Mr. —— will be relieved from his embarrassments; he has drawn a first rate lot, and is worth hundreds of dollars.—These are a few of the deeply absorbing subjects which engross the conversation of the Georgia circles, and it would seem, as thoughtlessly of the Cherokee claim to the property, as if they never existed. Such is the progress of the Georgia measures, that the drawers of our lands are now entering the nation to settle on them, at a time when they are in the possession of the aboriginal proprietors, and their right to them unrelinquished. To this invasion of our property we protest; and we state to our readers, our right to the lands, money has never bought. We hold the bond and seal of the Republic to protect this property. We have stricken off from our nation, province after province, in consideration of the promised protection.

The Indian bill of 1830, sanctioned by President Jackson himself, "provides that the existing treaties with the Indian tribes shall not be violated." The Supreme Court have decided that our treaties are binding on the Government, and the laws of Georgia are a nullity. The Superior and Inferior Courts of Georgia have decided that the right of soil belongs to the Cherokees, the laws of Georgia to the contrary notwithstanding. Let us, therefore, calmly wait and see if the Government will not yet acquiesce in the numerous authorities we have cited from which we claim our relief—or whether the Government will choose to have their laws nullified by a State as the easiest mode of releasing itself from enforcing them.—*Cher. Phœnix.*

More than one half of the male population of Cape Cod are sailors, or men who, during some period of their lives, have been to sea.—*Balt. Amer.*

From the Baltimore American.

A London paper has the following curious account of the great biscuit baking machinery in operation at the Government Naval Yard at Portsmouth, in England.

The biscuit for his Majesty's ships is now prepared almost entirely by machinery, and the process is so exceedingly beautiful, that a trip from town to see this alone, would amply repay the trouble of a visit, were it not true that Portsmouth includes very many other objects of interesting inquiry. As many of these, however, are scarcely, if at all, known beyond the lines which guard them, I hope to be able, from time to time, to bring some of the most important to the notice of your readers.

The first operation in this biscuit baking operation, consists, you may suppose, in mixing the flour and water together, but I should tell you, that antecedent to that the establishment has ground the flour in mills worked by the same machine which gives motion to those parts I am about to describe. Nor is this an immaterial point; for by it all possibility of mixing ingredients along with the flour is prevented: and precisely that proportion of the bran which is required in the composition of good biscuit is retained. I ought, likewise, to have mentioned before, that adjacent to the mills stand a series of four granaries; each capable of holding fifteen hundred quarters, in all six thousand quarters. The flour mill is furnished with ten pairs of stones, by which forty bushels of flour can be ground and dressed, ready for baking, in an hour. The baking establishment consists of nine ovens, each thirteen feet by eleven, and seventeen inches and a half in height. These are heated by furnaces attached to each, so constructed, that a blast of hot air and fire sweeps through them, and gives to the interior, the adequate dose of heat in an incredibly short time.

The commencement of the baking consists in introducing into a trough thirteen gallons and a half of water, and then allowing to enter it a sack or what is technically called biscuit meal flour, weighing 280 pounds. When the whole has been poured in by a channel communicable with an upper room, a bell rings, and the trough is closed. A singular apparatus, consisting of two sets of what are called knives, each ten in number, are made to revolve amongst the flour and water by means of the machinery. This kniving lasts one minute and a half, during which time the double set of knives or stirrers make twenty-six revolutions. —Each batch of the dough, thus rudely mixed, weighs 388 pounds, and forms, eventually, two suits and a half of bread, weighing 250 pounds, or, in other words, 1250 biscuits, each suit or batch being 100 pounds in weight. The next process is to cast the lumps of dough under what are called breaking-rollers, huge cylinders of iron, weighing 14 cwt., each, and moved horizontally by the machinery along stout tables. The dough is thus formed into large rude masses, six feet long by three broad, and several inches thick. At this stage of the business the kneading is still very imperfect, and some traces of dry flour may still be detected. These great masses of dough are now drawn out, and cut into a number of smaller portions, about a foot and a half long by a foot wide, and again thrust under the rollers.

I forget how many times the dough is made to pass under these rollers, but sufficiently often to make the mixture so complete, that the slightest trace of inequality is not to be discovered in any part of its substance. I should mention that two workmen stand, one on each side of each roller, and as the dough is flattened out, they fold it up, or double one part upon another, so that the roller, at its next passage, squeezes these parts together, and forces the parts to mix. After this process has been gone through a sufficient length of time, the dough is cut into small portions, and being placed on large flat boards is transported by the sole agency of the machinery, in the most comical manner, from the centre to the extremity of the baking room. Here it is received by a workman, who soon places it under what is called the sheet-roller, but it would be better named the blanket roller, for in size and thickness, and nearly in color, it resembles a blanket. The kneading is thus rendered quite complete, and the dough is in a fit state for the oven, and it only requires to be cut into biscuits. This part of the proceeding is admirably contrived. It is effected by what is called a cutting plate, consisting of a net work of fifty-two sharp-edged hexagonal frames, each as large as a biscuit.

This frame is moved slowly up and down by the machinery, and the workman, watching his opportunity, slides under it the above described blanket of dough, which is about the size of the leaf of a dining table, and in the next minute down comes the cutting frame, indents the sheet, but does not actually cut it through, for enough of the substance is left uncut to enable the workman at the mouth of the oven to jerk the whole mass of fifty-two biscuits unbroken, into the oven. It may be asked how it happens, that the dough does not stick to the frame? but this is prevented by a most ingenious device. Besides the cutting portion of each of the fifty-two hexagons, there is a small, flat, open frame, moveable up and down, and carrying above it a ball of iron, several ounces in weight. When the great frame comes down upon the dough, and cuts out the fifty-two biscuits, each of these minor frames yields to the pressure, and all the little iron balls are seen to rise up; but as soon as the great frame rises the weight of the balls acting on the little frames over each biscuit, thrusts the whole blanket off, and allows the workman to pull it out.

One quarter of an hour is sufficient to bake the biscuit, which is afterwards placed for three days in a drying room, heated to 85 deg. or 90 deg. which completes the process.

The whole nine ovens bake about a ton of bread an hour, or ten thousand biscuits. If instead of nine there were twelve ovens, it has been calculated that 70,000 cwt. of bread might be baked in the year. Now it appears that the average quantity issued from Deptford, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, during the last five years, was 68,000 cwt.; consequently, if this branch of the Royal Clarence Victualling Establishment were increased by only three ovens (and no further machinery) all the biscuits required by the navy might be prepared by the admirable process on one spot. The relative cost of making the above mentioned quantity of bread by hand, or by the machinery actually erected and in operation, I have taken some pains to ascertain.

Cost by machinery	£1,560
Ditto by hand	5,260
Savings in the wages of labor	3,700

From this saving there must of course be deducted a portion—the interest of the money laid out in the machinery. I say a portion of the interest, because the same steam engine which moves the baking apparatus turns ten pair of mill-stones, and pumps up water for the supply of his Majesty's ships, and it is only a small part of the power which must be kept in action at any rate, that is directed to these baking purposes. When, however, it happens that the large engine is not required to grind flour or to pump water, a small ten horse engine is set in motion, if it be required, to bake bread.

The foregoing calculation of what twelve ovens could perform, is an estimate. The following statement is derived from actual experiment.

In 116 days, during the 68 of which the work was continued for 7½ hours, and 48 for 4 3-8 hours only, in all 760 actual working hours, equal to 77 days, at ten hours each day, the following quantity of bread was baked in nine ovens of the Royal Clarence Establishment—13,307 cwt. of biscuit, which is equal to 1,378,400 pounds. The wages of the men employed in baking this quantity of bread amounted to £273 10 9½

If it had been made by hand, the wages of the men employed would have been 933 5 10

Saving in the wages of labor 659 7 0½

In this, I may repeat, is not included any part of the interest of the sum laid out on the machine, or spent in keeping it in order. But in a very few years at such an immense rate of saving, the cost of the engine and other machinery would be repaid.

The Lord Mayor's Dinner of November last.

GENERAL BILL OF FARE.—250 tureens of real turtle, containing 5 pints each; 200 bottles of sherbet, 60 dishes of fowls, 46 ditto of capons, 53 hams, 43 tongues, 50 raised French pies, 50 pigeon pies, 40 roasted pullets, 4 stewed rumps of beef, 4 boiled turkeys and oysters, 23 roasted turkeys, 30 orange and other tourtes, 2 barons of beef, 13 pieces of sirloin, rumps, and ribs of beef, 3 rounds of beef, 40 dishes of tourtes creamed, 100 marbree jellies, 50 blanc-manges, 44 dishes of shellfish, 4 dishes of prawns, 60 dishes of mashed and other potatoes, 40 almond pastry, 10 caromel baskets, 60 dishes of mince pies, 48 marrow puddings, 6 dishes of fish for the top table.

REMOVES.—50 roast turkeys, 20 leverets, 60 pheasants, 2 real pea fowls, 24 geese, 44 dishes of partridges, 30 ditto of wild fowls.

DESSERT.—100 pine apples, from two to three pounds each, 200 dishes hot-house grapes, 250 ice-creams, 75 plates of apples of different kinds, 60 dishes of pears, 60 ornamented Savoy cakes, 35 plates of walnuts, 80 plates of dried fruits and preserves, 50 ditto of preserved ginger, 60 ditto of rout cakes and chips, 8 ditto of brandy cherries.

From the Encyclopædia Americana.

ALMANAC;

A table or calendar, in which are set down the revolutions of seasons, the rising and setting of the sun, the phases of the moon, the most remarkable conjunctions, positions and phenomena of the heavenly bodies, for every month and day of the year; also the several fasts and feasts to be observed in the church and state, &c. The history of A., and even the etymology of the word, are involved in considerable obscurity. By some, it is derived from the Arabic *al manach*, to count. Verstegan, who has written on the antiquities of Great Britain under the title of the *Restitution of decayed Intelligence concerning Britaine*, makes the word of German origin, *almonat*, and says the Saxons were in the habit of carving the annual courses of the moon upon a square piece of wood, which they called *almonaught*. The modern almanac answers to the *fasti* of the ancient Romans. There are several very splendid English almanacs of the 14th century existing in MS., particularly in the British museum. A very curious specimen is in the library of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. Almanacs became generally used in Europe within a short time after the invention of printing; and they were very early remarkable, as some are now in England, for the mixture of truth and falsehood which they contained. In 1579, their effects in France were found so mischievous, from the pretended prophesies which they published, that an edict was promulgated by Henry III., forbidding any predictions to be inserted in them relating to civil affairs, whether those of the state or of private persons. No such law was ever enacted in England. It is singular that the earliest English almanacs were printed in Holland, on small folio sheets; and these have occasionally been preserved, from having been pasted within the covers of old books. In the reign of James I., letters patent were granted to the two universities and the Stationers' Company for an exclusive right of printing almanacs. These, in 1775, were declared to be illegal. During the civil wars of Charles I., and thence onward to our own times, English almanacs became conspicuous for the unblushing boldness of their astrological predictions, and their determined perpetuation of popular errors. At the present day, the almanacs of the continental states are generally free from misleading matters of this nature; and the almanacs most similar to some of those extensively circulated among the English are produced in Persia. A modern Persian almanac is thus described in the *Encyclopedia Metropolitana:* "The first page contains a list of fortunate days for certain purposes; as, for example, to buy, to sell, to take medicine, to marry, &c.; then follow predictions of events, as earthquakes, storms, political events, &c., after the manner of Moore's Almanac, except being apparently more concise." This resemblance between the productions of a highly-cultivated nation, and one which is noted for its general ignorance, is a remarkable instance of the permanency of vulgar errors. The first almanac at Constantinople is said to have been printed in 1716, under the direction of Abdonaham. Regiomontanus was the first person in Europe, who prepared almanacs in their present form with the exception of their predictions, which were, in all probability, introduced into Europe from the Persians. Some of the almanacs in the U. States still contain predictions respecting the weather.—There is, perhaps, no class of books, which bear so obviously the stamp of the age, and of the spirit of different countries, as almanacs. At present, they become every year more full of statistical matter. Once they were almost entirely filled with subjects of a religious character. At another time they were overflowed with astrological calculations and predictions. In the time of Napoleon, an almanac was published in France, in which, to every day, an achievement of the emperor, or something else relating to him, was added. Almanacs, in the petty principalities of Germany, exhibit the endless genealogical tables of the princes. Some almanacs in modern Greek, printed at Venice, where, formerly, all books in this language were published, we found full of astrological superstition, and matters relating to the Greek church. One of the most curious almanacs which we have seen is an Italian one, for 1822, exhibiting, in a striking manner, the Italian vivacity. To the 30th of July is added, *Sudano ancora le ossa!* to the 11th of August, *Oh! che noja;* to July 12, *Cascano le braccia;* to January 2, *Stivali e Ombrello!* In Germany, *almanach* is the name given to annuals like those which appear in England, and the U. States of America, under the names of Souvenir, Forget Me Not, &c. In France, a work appears annually under the title of *Almanach des Gourmands*, which is conducted with much spirit, and is in high repute among epicures.

A gentleman, who had been long attached to Cardinal Mazarin, and much esteemed by that minister, but little assisted in his finances by court favor, one day told Mazarin of his many promises, and his dilatory performance. The cardinal who had a great regard for the man, and was unwilling to lose his friendship, took his hand, and leading him into the library, explained to him the many demands made upon a person in his situation as minister, and which it would be politic to satisfy previously to other requests, as they were founded on services done to the state. Mazarin's companion, not very confident in the minister's veracity, replied, "My lord, all the favor I expect at your hands is this, that whenever we meet in public, you will do me the honor to tap me on the shoulder in the most unreserved manner." In two or three years the friend of the cardinal became a wealthy man, on the credit of the minister's attentions to him; and Mazarin used to laugh, together with his confidant, at the folly of the world, in granting their protection to persons on such slight security.

ANTWERP.

The citadel of Antwerp owes its importance to art alone. There is no natural advantage about its locality, which is not common to a thousand other sites in the Low Countries; it is human ingenuity which has endowed it with the same character, as regards Belgium and Holland, which St. Jean d'Acre holds with reference to Egypt and Syria, and Ancona in relation to Naples and the States of the Church. Independently of its position, which renders Antwerp mistress of the Scheldt, and an admirable centre of aggression for either France or Belgium, when at war with England or the United Provinces, this celebrated fortress has acquired an enhanced value in the estimation of Holland ever since the independence of Belgium was delivered over to French lust, by the divorce of that country from her union with her northern neighbor, and the razing of so many of her southern bulwarks. Both the town and citadel of Antwerp lie on the banks of the Scheldt, about fifty miles from its mouth, and fifteen from the spot where its first separation occurs, and it begins to form, as it were, an arm of the sea. The tide rises with great force to the very walls of the town, and the port is not only capable of receiving the largest class of merchantmen, but, at many seasons of the year, it may be safely entered by the heavier descriptions of ships of war. There are times, however, when the water over the bar, and in given shallows, renders the approach extremely hazardous. The town is first mentioned in history with reference to the foundation of the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in the seventh century. By the year 1550, it had risen into such high commercial importance as to have afforded a livelihood to two hundred thousand persons. This population has, however, at the present day, fallen to less than seventy thousand. The first stone of the citadel was laid by the Duke of Alba, in the year 1568, and the construction of the works was entrusted to Paceco or Pariotte of Urbino. Their extent is computed at two thousand five hundred paces.

The most memorable siege which this fortress has undergone was in 1585, when the Duke of Parma forced it to surrender to the Crown of Spain. Under the treaty of Westphalia, the Scheldt remained closed, until the French declared it open for commercial purposes in August, 1795. It was invested by Lord Lynedoch, then Lieut. General Graham, at the head of the Allied British and Saxon troops, in the year 1814, and was surrendered to them by Carnot, the Governor, named by the hero of the Hundred Days, in consequence of the general armistice concluded by the Count d'Arto's. General Chasse, the present Governor, is a soldier pracisely of the mould of Courbiere, who held Grandentz for the King of Prussia, in 1806. This gallant officer, at a time when almost every strong hold had been ignominiously given up to the French, replied to a summons, in which they tauntingly announced, that 'Prussia had ceased to exist,'—'And be it so! When Prussia lost her Sovereign, Courbiere became King of Grandentz, and he will show you that he can defend his inheritance.'

On the opposite bank of the Scheldt to the citadel, and on the same side therefore with Antwerp itself, lies the Tete de Pont, otherwise Tete de Flanders, which opens a communication between the fortress and East Flanders; the ingress into that province being, however, by a single road, which traverses a district, the whole extent of which is capable of being laid under water. Towards the north, the citadel is connected by means of a dam or causeway with Fort Lillo, which commands the Lower Scheldt, as well as with Zandvliet, which is situated more inland. Below the town of Antwerp lies the Noorder Fort or Fort du Nord, which was built by the French as an additional means of commanding the Upper Scheldt; in fact, it greatly augments the hazard of any approach to the place on the part of an enemy.

Yearly Disbursements on account of the Metropolitan Poor.—By an estimate lately made, it appears that the following sums have been expended, upon an average, for the benefit of the Poor of the Metropolis, viz:

		£	s	d
Poor Rates	London £85,500; Westminster 69,000; Middlesex, adj. London 96,000; Surrey, do. 28,500	279,000	0	0
Supporting Charity Schools for the Education of the Poor,		11,500	0	0
Expense of Asylums for the relief of objects of charity, humanity, &c. supported by annual contributions, estimated at		28,000	0	0
Asylums, Hospitals, and Dispensaries for the sick, lame, diseased, and afflicted		53,000	0	0
Institutions for benevolent, charitable, and humane purposes, about 850 Societies, at		165,000	0	0
Private Charities, estimated at		165,000	0	0
Endowed establishments, estimated at		150,000	0	0
Casual relief to Mendicants, calculating the number to be only 3000, at 1s 6d per diem		40,950	0	0
Total estimate per annum		£892,450	0	0

In addition to the above items, large sums are yearly expended by Societies instituted for the promotion of religion, virtue, and good morals among the lower orders of the people in and about the metropolis; so that the annual expenditure on their behalf cannot fall far short of £1,000,000

From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 5.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The last Charleston papers bring us an authentic copy of the Act which has passed the Legislature of South Carolina, by the following title:

AN ACT to carry into effect, in part, an Ordinance to Nullify certain acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws laying duties on the importation of foreign commodities, passed in Convention of this State, at Columbia, on the twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

For shortness, we perceive, this act is called in the papers the Replevin Act. The following notices of it claim the attention of our readers, as having an important bearing on the issue made by the Ordinance of the Convention of South Carolina:

The Replevin Law.—The Replevin Law, as it is called, is published by us this evening, for the information of merchants and others. The precise character of this enactment was not known, and impressions had been produced on the minds of many that a penalty would attach to those importers who should choose to pay the duties. It will be perceived that the act is perfectly innoxious in its provisions. So long as individuals are left free to pay the duties or not, no harm can arise to the revenue from imports, should any number of such measures receive the sanction of the Legislature. As far as the revenue is concerned, the proceedings have commenced and have ended in theoretical Nullification. We found this opinion on the universal impression that no merchant of respectability will, for the sake of his credit and connections, refuse to pay his bonds given for duties, on their reaching maturity.—*Charleston Pat. December* 27.

It is our opinion that when our Replevin Act reaches Washington, the present dispute between South Carolina and the General Government will be viewed in quite a different aspect to what it was after the passage of the Ordinance. The rescript or order of the Convention was thought to have left no discretion in the Legislature. Its terms were imperative. It required the Legislature to carry its high behest into "full effect." That body has, however, exercised a sound discretion in the premises. It has disobeyed what was falsely alleged to be the sovereign will—the supreme voice of the people. It has not carried into "full effect" the Ordinance. That act, as a measure intending "to prevent the collection of unconstitutional taxes within the limits of South Carolina," is nothing more than empty sound—mere words carrying with them no practical consequences.

Now, in this state of affairs, it appears to us, the will of the citizen being untrammelled, the revenue acts may be suffered to take their ordinary course, trusting to the known attachment of the great body of the citizens to the laws of their country. So long as a free choice is left to the merchant, the government may trust to that principle of obedience to law which still forms a part of the American character. It was the general apprehension that the legislature would feel itself bound to carry the Ordinance into "full effect," by making it penal to *pay* the duties or to *receive* them, leaving no alternative to the importer, except the discontinuance of his business, and to the officers of the General Government engaged in their collection, but the throwing up of their commissions. The whole matter, therefore, stands as a signal failure. The supreme will of the Convention is left unexecuted. Their rescript has been a bootless one. There is not an individual in this community engaged in trade who will seek the unenviable notoriety of going to the Collector, with the replevin act in hand, and demanding his goods under its authority. If *any other* individual should desire to make the question, simply for the purpose of resistance, and by this means earn the glorious distinction of having his name thus inscribed on the page of history, he will be permitted, no doubt, to be almost, if not entirely, singular in his contempt of public opinion in the United States.

If the case should occur that any one individual should make the question, merely to bring on a conflict, (for it could not avail to prevent the collection almost universally of the duties) let that case be dealt with *when it occurs*, according to the circumstances by which it may be attended. On the eve of the equitable adjustments of the Tariff, and when Virginia shall have spoken out that it must be reduced, that man must have more than common hardihood who should in such circumstances raise a question by which a violent collision may ensue. If public opinion did not rebuke him into silence, or frown him down, if he should ever signify such a design, we greatly mistake its indications. The opposite presumption, that *any* individual whatever will be found in resistance to the laws, when freedom of choice is permitted him, will not, we think, be made the ground of the proceedings of the Government.—*Charleston Patriot, Dec.* 28.

In speaking of the use which Nullifiers make of Mr. Jefferson's name, the Globe says:

"The truth is, this whole doctrine of Nullification is *purloined*, as it were, *from Mr. Jefferson's unuttered and undigested thoughts*. What a man *writes* and *never publishes*, is like what a man *thinks* and *never speaks*. The ground was never assumed by him in any public speech or document, and this resolution, never offered to any body of men, but found among his private papers, proves only *what was at one time the subject of his thoughts*, and not what were his settled opinions. For them, we must look to his public documents and public acts, in none of which is the least trace of this mischievous doctrine."—*Nat. Gaz.*

Mr. *John M. Taylor*, of this city, a Juror in the District Court of the United States, came into Court on Monday last, December 31, a short time after the jury roll had been called. He was, of course, marked as a defaulter, not entitled to pay for that day. The Judge, however, observed that he understood that on that day, fifty-seven years ago, Mr. Taylor was standing by the side of General Montgomery when he fell in his attack on Quebec; and that it would never do to have him recorded as a defaulter on the anniversary of that day. The default was ordered to be erased, and Mr. Taylor noted as present at roll call.—*National Gazette.*

The Tariff.—It is the opinion of gentlemen of the first intelligence at Washington, that the new Tariff will not pass. Many of the members of Congress who would cheerfully concede something to the times, thinks it goes too far and too abruptly.—*Sentinel.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

pot,	lb. 5 a5½	Steel, co. lb	7a8†
pearl,	7	sad irons	6†
Ashes, sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	6½§
black salts	4†	in bars	7§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$8†
Augers, qr.	6†	dry, lb.	12½†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	7†
Bacon, lb.	6½†	Leather, sole,	25§
Batter, keg,	9†	upper, doz.	$28a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 50†	calf skins,	20 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	87§	Lard,	9½§
Blscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	24†
w. crack. bbl.	$4 75†	Molasses,	38§
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 5½§
Coals, bush.	4½†	8d	5½§
Candles, lb.	10	6d	6½§
Copperas	2½a3†	4d	7½§
Cheese	5½a6†	other	7 §
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal	95a$1§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$17 a 20†
Coffee, g.in bgs	16a16½§	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	9a11§	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2½†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2¼†
4-4 Checks	13 a 21†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 25
Cot. yarns, lb.	No. 5, 25§	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, obl.	$4 75*	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	34a35§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6½a7†	pkd. mess, bbl.	none
hatcheled,	9a10½*	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy. 4-4	40a50*	Potatoes, bush.	45§
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4§
New herring,	$9§	do. K'y.	4½§
shad,	12½§	Sugar, N.O. lb.	7a7½
mack'l.	6a9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	70†	lump,	13 a 14†
barley	45†	loaf,	14 a 17†
rye	43†	Salt,	$1 68 §
corn	37§	Soap, lb.	5 a 8†
Glass, 8by 10, box	$3½a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4½a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	24†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	14†	leaf,	3a3½†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½†	rough	6†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6†	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$120§	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb	12a13†	imperial,	1 25§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	18*
Indigo, Span lb.	150	Wool,	20§
Bengal,	200†	Wool hats, doz.	$5½a6½*
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$100*	Whisk. o. gall.	35a40ct
Blooms, Jun.	$82a83§	new	28†
rolled	100*	Vices, bright	12½†
sheet, cwt	9*	black	9½ a 10½
pig, ton	$30§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	11a 12†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH ACADEMY

THE Subscriber has opened an Academy of the above description, at 113 Fourth street, where he teaches the usual branches of Classical and English Education, preparatory to the Counting House, the College, and the Bar; and to the carrying on of the common business of life. From his former success in the Academy of Greensburgh, where he has been Principal for six years, he trusts he will be able to satisfy those who may patronise his Seminary.

☞ Terms of Tuition moderate, and made known on application. THOMAS WILL.

Oct. 5.

TO LET,

A Spacious Cellar, conveniently situated on the bank of the Monongahela, in West st., near the Boat Landings. In this cellar may be salted 2 to 3 hundred thousand weight of Pork. With the cellar, will also be let a Brick Smoke House, with complete and safe apparatus, in which 80,000 lbs. of Bacon can be hung at one ime. Apply at No. 6, in the Diamond, to

ROBERT PATTERSON, *Ag't.*

Pittsburgh, Dec. 14 1832.—wtf.

A. W. FOSTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed to the Diamond, west of the Court House, and next door to the office of the 'Pittsburgh Gazette.'

April 3, 1832.—wly

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Neilly, late of Robinson township, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present the same for settlement.

For the convenience of persons having business with them, the subscribers will attend at the late residence of the deceased, on each Monday and Tuesday in the month of February, to make settlements, receive payments, and attend generally to the affairs of the estate. Persons, indebted to the estate, who do not meet the subscribers during the month of February, will find their notes, accounts, &c. in the hands of a magistrate immediately after.

THOMAS PHILIPS,
WM. EWING,
Executors of Samuel Neilly, deceased.

January 8, 1833.—4t*

I. R. SMITH & Co.

HAVING associated WM. BAGALEY with them, the business in future will be conducted under the firm of WM. BAGALEY & Co., at the old stand; where they will keep constantly on hand, a choice assortment of

GROCERIES,

AND PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED ARTICLES; which will be sold on the same favorable terms as heretofore.

☞ Wm. Bagaley & Co. will settle the accounts of I. R. Smith & Co.

January 2, 1833.

I. R. SMITH has removed to Baltimore, and connected himself in business there with Nathan M. Chafer, under the firm of CHAFER & SMITH, Wholesale Grocers, corner N. Howard and Saratoga streets, Baltimore. I. R. Smith solicits the continuation of favors received from his Western friends.

CHAFER & SMITH, *Baltimore.*
WM. BAGALEY & Co., *Pittsburgh.*

January 4—w3mo.

ABISHAI WAY,

NEW STONE FRONT STORE

NO. 47 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received, from the east, a large and general assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

Suited to the Season, including a constant supply of the Cheap and Durable Fabrics manufactured by the Harmony Society, at Economy; all of which will be sold by the Piece or Package, at reasonable prices.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS

Of every No. and quality to suit purchasers.

November 13, 1832.—4wewst.

Patent Blacksmith Vices,

AND LARGE SCREWS.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public, that, in addition to the manufacturing of Patent Vices, they have commenced the manufacture of Large Screws, of every description, and are ready to fill all orders for either article, on short notice.—They will, also, furnish Mill Irons to order.

All orders, Screws for Tobacco Presses, Mill Screws, Rolling Mills, &c. &c. will be promptly attended to, if left at John Irwin's Rope Warehouse, corner of Fourth and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, at Cochran & Irwin's, No. 108, Second street, or at their shop, in Allegheny town, near S. Lothrop & Co's Rolling Mill.

Aug. 24.—iwtf. A. LAMONT & Co.

REMOVAL.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past and numerous favors of his friends and customers, and while he solicits a continuance of their liberal support, respectfully informs them that he has removed to *No.* 27 *Market street*, next door to Mr. Wallace's Silver-smith shop, and directly opposite to his former stand, where he will carry on the business of BOOT AND SHOE MAKING: and he hopes by punctuality and attention to the orders of his friends and customers to merit and receive their favor and patronage.

N. B.—Ladies' Prunello Ware, of the best quality, will be kept constantly on hand as above.

B. PERRY,
No. 27 Market street.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1832.—tf.

Pittsburgh Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

South East Corner of Grant & Second Sts.

THE want of a permanent institution, located in the city, in which females should receive a useful and finished education, seems long to have been deeply felt by the inhabitants of this flourishing and wealthy city.

From the frequent and earnest solicitations of her friends, Miss Parry has, at length, undertaken to establish and carry into effective operation an Institution calculated, not only to supply the deficiency for which it is more immediately intended, but to offer such advantages as may render it worthy the patronage of the intelligent citizens of neigboring places.

The object of this seminary is, to inculcate sound principles, inform the mind, refine the taste, and form the character; to effect this, there will be a strict and well-ordered system of government as well as of instruction: for little can be accomplished in the great business of education without efficient regulations and good order.

The building is spacious and handsomely situated in the most elevated and healthy part of the city, commanding a fine view of the Monongahela, and the adjacent hills. It is sufficiently central for the convenience of day scholars, and yet retired from the noise of business.

In the English department the branches are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Geography, and Astronomy, with the use of the Globes, History, Chronology; Botany, Chymistry, Rhetoric, Natural and Moral Philosophy.

English branches,	$8 00 per qr.
(Each qr. to consist of 12 weeks.)	
Music,	10 00
French,	8 00
Drawing in pencil, crayon, and water colors,	8 00
Oil Painting,	10 00

Boarding and tuition, including all the branches, two hundred dollars per annum. Each pupil must be supplied, by the parent or guardian, with a mattress, bedding, towels, combs, brushes, soap, and silver cup, table and tea spoon, with the initials of the name engraved on each. Each pupil required to repair and keep her own clothes in good order. Washing, stationery, &c. are extras. No charge made for the summer vacation, commencing on the twenty-third of July, and terminating on the thirty-first of August. No pupil engaged for a shorter period than two quarters; first quarter to be paid in advance. One month's notice to be given previous to withdrawing a pupil.

The Rev. Dr. Bruce, President of the Western University, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in that Institution, will give lectures on Astronomy. Competent masters are engaged for the different branches.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D;
Rev. G. Upfold, D. D.
Rev. C. Avery,
Dr. P. Mowry,
J. M. Snowden,
H. Holdship,
J. D. Davis,
N. B. Craig,
Hon. H. Denny.

Feb. 7.—tf.

From the New York Standard.

Some of the opposition papers in England are very severe upon the Grey Ministry for the course adopted towards Holland. The Guardian of the 15th of Nov. has a long editorial article upon the Embargo, which it denounces as unjust, impolitic, and absurd. Among the *possible* consequences, the following is given, to illustrate the fault of the British Government in establishing the blockade of the Dutch ports.

"A ship, carrying a bit of striped bunting at her mast head, as Mr. Canning used to describe the American flag, on entering the Scheldt with a rich cargo, almost unsaleable elsewhere, and the return of which to New Orleans would half ruin the owners, is stopped by an English cruiser.

"You cannot enter here," says the English Naval Commander.

"Why?" asks brother Johnathan, in a growling voice of anger and astonishment.

"Holland is in a state of blockade," responds the other "by the combined fleets of France and Great Britain."

"What! has war been declared against Holland?" inquires the skipper from the far down West.

"No, not exactly that," replies Lieutenant Malcolm, of the *Firebrand;* "not exactly WAR, but Holland is blockaded nevertheless; we intend blowing up the citadel at Antwerp for the honor of France, and to maintain the "favorite foreign policy" of Louis Phillippe, and therefore you must sheer off."

The American, being exasperated—scarcely knows what to do, he has not read *Puffendorff, Vattel, Scraghsbottom, Umpleshrachen,* or any of these celebrated authors on the law of nations, and who, had he read them, would inform him that no nation has a right to blockade another, in order to advance the interests of a third party, unless the blockading Power have made the quarel its own, and formally declared war in the recognised form. He knows that the valuable cargo which his ship contains is sent upon consignment and speculation; and that, not having orders to proceed to any other market, and no discretionary power to dispose of it to the best of his judgment, he, with the fear of beggary before his eyes, must again steer for the coast of America. But it so happens, that not far in the offing he meets an American ship of war—one of those *spanking* frigates, carrying sixty guns, which are the pride of the Republc. He submits his case to the captain of the frigate, who assures him that, *as no war has been declared, he has a right to enter the Scheldt,* and that he will protect him to the extent of his power.

He returns van-led by the frigate of sixty guns, and both are stopped at the mouth of the Scheldt.—What then? The American commander is warned of—he persists—he is fired upon—perhaps he is captured, if not sunk.

The news soon crosses the Atlantic, and then comes *a war with America.*

The annual communication of the Govornor of Maryland to the Legislature, published yesterday, meets with very general approbation. It is a business document, drawn up with considerable ability, and confined to such practical suggestions for the action of the legislature as will be admitted on all sides to be opportunely urged, even if the precise modes of action advised be not universally approved. It is creditable to the firmness and sagacity of the Governor.

In particular, we believe the decided tone of that part of the message which treats of the relations of the State towards the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road Company, to be precisely what the occasion required, and that in this quarter it is so considered without dissent. The State of Maryland, as the fountain of puble justice, is bound to take care that the jealousy entertained by one of these companies against the other, shall not be permitted to embarrass wantonly and retard for an unreasonable period the prosecution of a great public improvement in which the common prosperity is so deeply concerned; and as herself a party largely interested in both companies, should provide for the security of her own funds, and for carrying into effect her own interests, now that it is in her power, and the refractory company has no further techinal claim upon her indulgence. The dignity of the State, no less than the interests of the people, demands such a course as Governor Howard suggests, that in listening to the application of the Canal Company for future favors, the State shall impose the preliminary condition that justice must be done to the Rail-road Company, and that the previous grants of the State, heretofore defeated by the unreasonable and selfish hostility of its rival, shall be secured in their full effect. No further charter should be granted to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, but with an express reservation of the right of the Rail-road to pass the Point of Rocks to Harper's Ferry, without any additional expense in consequence of the changes made to obstruct it in the location of the Canal.—*Balt. American, Jan.* 4.

From the Baltimore American.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

We have received in the Charleston papers, a copy of the "Replevin Act," as it finally passed the Legislature of South Carolina. This being the scheme devised by the Nullifiers for arresting, under legal forms, the collection of the duties, it may not be uninteresting to our readers to understand its details as finally agreed on by the aggregate wisdom of the Nullifiers assembled at Columbia.

The *first* and *second sections* give in general terms the right of recovering, as in other cases of replevin, according to the existing laws as modified in the act, all goods, &c. detained for the payment of duties—the plaintiff giving a bond to prosecute the suit.

The *third section* gives the plaintiff in replevin a remedy in the nature of a writ of *capias in withernam,* against the personal estate of the person removing or concealing the imported goods, so that the replevin process cannot be served.

The *fourth section* continues the right of the plaintiff in replevin, to recover back his goods, if retaken from him for duties, *toties quoties,* as in the original execution of the writ.

The *fifth section* gives the importer a right to recover back the duties he shall pay, with interest, provided suit be brought within one year.

The *sixth section* grants the benefit of a habeas corpus to every person arrested under the process from a court of the United States, on a judgment or decree for duties, as in a case of unlawful arrest or imprisonment, and gives him an action for damages.

The *seventh section* annuls all sales, conveyances, &c. levied on or sold under such judgment for duties.

The *eighth section* makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine, not less than $100, nor more than $1000, and imprisonment not less than one month, or more than one year, for any clerk, commissioner, master or register, to furnish or allow the copy of any record of a case in law or equity, arising under the Ordinance.

The *ninth section* makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not more than $5,000, nor less than $1,000, and by imprisonment not more than two years or less than six months, besides indictment for any other offences involved in the act,—to disobey, obstruct or resist the State process against imported goods, or to secrete them so that it cannot be served.

The *tenth section* makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not exceeding $10,000 nor less than $3,000, and by imprisonment not more than two years, or less than one year—besides indictment as in the preceding case,—to recapture or attempt to recapture, the imported goods, after they have been delivered to the plaintiff in replevin in execution of the State process.

The *eleventh* and *twelfth sections* make it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not exceeding $1000, nor less than $100, and by imprisonment not less than one month, or more than one year, for any keeper of a public jail to receive or to detain any person arrested or committed under process of the Federal Courts in a suit for the collection of duties, or for any person to suffer any part of his premises to be used for that purpose. An action for trespass is given against the jailor in such cases.

No indictment under the act is to be *traversed,* and the Ordinance and the act may be given in evidence under the general issue.

The act is to go into force on the 1st of February.

This is the whole of the Replevin Act, by which the Ordinance of Nullification was to be carried into effect, and the revenue laws "arrested within the State;"—and dangerous, violent, and hostile to the Constitution and Courts of the United States as it undoubtedly is, the reader cannot fail to perceive that the work is only half done. The revenue laws are not "arrested" in South Carolina: and the whole mystery of the bill is to enable those who do not choose to pay their bonds, or to obey the laws of the United States, to be backed by the civil and military power of the State. There is no penalty attached to the *paying* of duties by the merchant, or the *receiving* of them by the collector, and notwithstanding the lofty denunciation by the "sovereignty of the State" at Columbia, that no more duties shall be paid under the "unconstitutional law," every man in Charleston may set their "sovereign will" at defiance, and acknowledge and obey the law of Congress, if he pleases. The high sounding pretensions of the Ordinance are reduced to a simple license to the trader to do as he pleases in the matter.

It is to be hoped, that the great body of the merchants of Charleston will exercise this freedom, and recognize themselves as in the Union, by obeying its laws, until constitutionally repealed or altered—thus practically nullifying the decree of the convention, that the collection of these "unconstitutional taxes" shall be prevented "within the limits of South Carolina." If any among them, for the purpose of bringing on the apprehended collision, should do otherwise, their notoriety will not be enviable.

Then will arise the case, in which the government of the United States will be required to defend itself and its officers against the attacks of the sheriff and army of South Carolina—a case of self-defence, which has filled the imaginations of many a Southern orator with dreadful ideas of military array against a sovereign State to invade and subdue her. We pray fervently that no such collision may ever come—but it is time that the exaggerated apprehensions vaguely entertained by many, of the military force to be brought against the nullifiers to subdue the State, should be allayed by a careful perusal of the measures of the nullifiers themselves, as projected in the bill. The perusal will satisfy every reasoning mind, that the Federal Government is always on the defensive—and that no violence can take place until the State attacks by violence, and that "no force" is required except to repel assault.

The collector detains the goods, on which the importer refuses to pay duty according to law, and the sheriff comes for them with his writ, and on fault of delivery, comes for the collector himself, and he gets his answer, that he shall have neither. The sheriff, backed by Gen. Hamilton and twelve thousand militia, comes to take them by force of arms and the United States authorities resist the assault—and this is called putting down South Carolina "by force"—combatting opinions "by the bayonet," and conquering a "sovereign State!"

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1833.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.—Our readers will discover, after having read this paper, that this *honorable* body have convicted the patriot Bogan, who forged some Lottery Tickets, so as to secure to himself several choice tracts of the Cherokee lands. He is sentenced to twenty years' disfranchisement. We are entirely satisfied with his punishment—it is entirely just, perhaps too lenient, but we do not exactly perceive upon what principle the Georgia Legislature felt authorized to try and punish him.

Their conduct in taking the lands which they were distributing by lottery, was quite as base and unprincipled as that of the *honorable* Mr. Bogan. The worthy body, of which he was a worthy member, may have recollected that "one murder makes a villain, and thousands make a hero," and may have, by a parity of reasoning, concluded that petty swindling was punishable; while wholesale robbery was meritorious, or perhaps that enlightened legislature expected and meaned to require *"honor among thieves."*

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—On Wednesday last this body again assembled in convention to ballot for a Senator. Since the former attempt to elect, the Jackson party have received an accession to their numbers, by the election of a member from Franklin county, in the place of Mr. Bard, who had resigned. Whether the new member is a *Van Buren,* or a *Pennsylvania* Jacksonite—that is, whether he is willing to sacrifice every thing for the advancement of Martin Van Buren, or whether the interests of this State will be, by him, considered an object of higher importance than the success of any man—we know not. We presume, however, that he is a true hearted Pennsylvanian, and of course, opposed to the advancement of the New York magician. If we are right in our presumption, this new member will add one to the vote for Mr. M'Kean—still, however, he will not have a sufficient number of votes to elect him, and we incline to think that no election will be made during this session.

AMERICAN ALMANAC.—We have, hitherto, undesignedly omitted to notice the number or volume of this work for the ensuing year. This number is equally as valuable as any of the three preceding volumes, and this we think is no small praise. It is really what it claims to be, "a Repository of Useful Knowledge," combining, with all the information which we usually look for in Almanacs, a great mass of matter, interesting to every individual who takes any concern in public affairs, either in our own country or abroad. This Almanac is a book of three hundred and twelve neatly and closely printed pages, and a person who casts his eye over the table of contents, will be surprised to find the variety of matter comprised within that compass.

It is divided into two parts. Part 1st contains the usual Calendar, the celestial phenomena for the year, a table of the latitude and longitude of places in the United States, and of the length of the longest and the shortest days in several cities in the United States, and a great amount of Meterological information. Part 2d contains Washington's Inaugural Address, a list of the principal officers in the *Executive Departments* of the United States; Regulations, in relation to Patents and Copy Rights; Act of Congress for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the last act for the relief of the Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution; a list of the Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States; a table, showing the number of Representatives to which each state is entitled, under the new Census, and its fraction, and a list of the Surveyors, Registers, and Receivers connected with the Public Lands.—Under the head of "*Intercourse with Foreign Nations,*" there is a list of our Ministers, Plenipotentiary, Secretaries of Legation, *Charges des Affaires,* Consuls, and Commercial Agents, with the dates of appointments, and salaries.

Under the head *Judiciary,* we have the Justices of the Supreme Court and Attorney General, and their salaries; the Clerk and Marshals; a list of the Circuit Courts, and of the Judges who hold each of them; a list of the District Courts, the Judges, the Attorneys, Marshals, and Clerks—the places and times of holding the District and Circuit Courts.

Under the head of "*Commerce,*" there is a statement of the value of our imports from, and our exports to, each Foreign country, during the year 1830; an Abstract of the Exports and Imports for 1830 and 1831; a statement of the "Flour and Meal Trade," and of the Cotton Crop.

Under the head Tariff of Duties, there is a Table of the Duties upon Goods imported under the act of July, 1832. Under the title *Bank of the United States,* a list of the Officers and Stockholders of the Bank; the amount of specie in the Bank, and the several branches, on the 1st January, 1832; *Public debt of the United States; Receipts and Expenditures* of the United States, from 1789 to 1830; a full account of the Mint, its officers and operations; *Rates of Postages* on *letters, newspapers, magazines,* and *ship letters,* and the *privilege of Franking; a list of the Colleges in the United States;* the names of their Presidents, when founded, number of Instructers, Students, &c.; *Number of Theological Seminaries,* where situated, of what denomination, number of professors, students, &c.; *Number of Medical Schools and Law Schools,* where situated, &c. &c.; *Census of the United States, for* 1830.

Our readers will perhaps think that this *mere summary* of contents is tedious. What will they then think when we tell them that, we have just reached the middle of this volume? In addition to all we have stated, there is an account of the executive officers, the judiciary, the legislature, the internal improvements, and the receipts and expenditures of 1831, for each State in the Union. And even when all this is done, there remain eighty pages, being almost one fourth of the book, which contain a vast amount of interesting statistical and other information about every country in Europe—all this to be had for one dollar.

Our reason for giving this long account of this work is this—we are told in the preface that adequate remuneration has not heretofore been received, we are, therefore, anxious to contribute our mite to increase its patronage, if we can, and thus insure the continuance of this valuable Almanac. We, therefore, urge every individual who wishes to exchange a small amount of money for a large amount of useful information, to call at one of our book stores and buy a copy of the *American Almanac.*

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Rev. Mr. Swift will deliver the Annual Sermon of the Pittsburgh Bible Society, on next Sabbath evening, at the 1st Presbyterian Church, at half past six o'clock, at which time a collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of the society.

A CARD.

The Field and Company commissioned officers, of the volunteer corps of the City and Allegheny town, return their thanks to Messrs. Waugh, Smith & Waugh, for their complimentary invitation to attend their exhibition of the Conflagration of Moscow, on the night of the 8th of January, and having witnessed the scene with pleasure, declare it worthy of public patronage.

Pittsburgh, January 11, 1832.

An Election for Directors of the 'Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company' took place on Monday last, when the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz:

Michael Allen,	Abishai Way,
Charles Avery,	Thomas S. Clarke,
Jacob Forsythe,	Benjamin Bakewell,
Lewis Hutchison,	Michael Tiernan.
John Graham,	

And, at a meeting of the Board, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., M. Allen, Esq. President, and James S. Craft, Secretary, were unanimously re-elected.

ELECTION OF CITY OFFICERS.

The Councils met on Tuesday to elect the several officers to serve for the present year. The following gentlemen were nominated, severally voted for, and declared duly elected, viz:

SAMUEL PETTIGREW, re-elected Mayor.
William Graham, re-elected City Treasurer.
Florence Cotter, re-elected Wharf Master.
James Fulton, re-elected City Gauger.
Alexander Roseburg, elected City Regulator.
Z. Remington, } Assistants do.
G. Eichbaum, }
Wm. Crawford, } elected Street Commissioners
Patrick Peppard, }
Charles Glenn, elected to Hay Scales.
Robert Lindell, elected Weigh Master.
Thomas Dixon, elected Collector of Taxes.
Thomas Perkins, elected City Assessor.
James M'Cracken, elected Salt Inspector.
Robert Moore, Superintendant of Water Works.
Wm. Rippey, elected Tobacco Inspector.
George Neelands, }
Samuel M'Cullough, } Board Measurers.
John White, }
N. Carlisle, }

From the Statesman.

Insurance.—We understand that, at the first meeting of the board of directors of the "Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company," held since the destruction, by fire, of the "Franklin Cotton Factoly," an order was passed directing the payment of *Four Thousand Dollars* to Messeurs Breed and Brewer, being the total amount of their Insurance at said office.—*Communicated.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From London papers to the 24th November, received at New York, by the packet ship Geo. Washington.

FRANCE.

Opening of the French Chambers.—We have received the Paris morning papers of Monday and the Nouvelliste of Monday evening. We give from the latter an account of the opening of the legislative session, together with the speech delivered by the King on that occasion:—

A crowd assembled at an early hour in the neighborhood of the Chamber of Deputies. The doors were opened at 11 o'clock, immediately after which the tribunes were entirely filled. At 2 o'clock the firing of cannon announced the approach of the King. The deputations went out to meet him.

The Queen, accompanied by her two children and Madame Adelaide, came into the tribune which had been reserved for her.

The King entered the Chamber immediately after. He wore the uniform of the National Guard, and was preceded by the grand deputations, and followed by a numerous staff. He was greeted by the cries of 'Vive le Roi!' which burst forth from every part of the Chamber. His Majesty uncovered and took his seat on the throne. He then said to the peers and deputies, 'Gentlemen, be seated;' and then covering himself again, delivered his speech, with a steady voice:

EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH.

I have every reason to reckon on the pacific dispositions of foreign Powers, and on the assurances which I every day receive.

The intimate union which has been formed between France and Great Britain will be, to both nations, a fertile source of welfare and strength, and to all Europe a new guarantee of peace.

One question alone might still have prolonged in Europe some uneasiness. Notwithstanding the efforts of my Government, the treaty of the 15th of November, 1831, which was to consummate the separation of Belgium and Holland, remained unexecuted, the means of conciliation seemed to be exhausted; the object was not obtained. I considered that such a state of things could not continue without compromising the dignity and interests of France. The moment was come to provide for the execution of treaties, and to fulfil the engagements contracted towards Belgium. The King of Great Britain has participated in my sentiments. Our two flags wave together at the mouths of the Scheldt; our army, whose discipline and good spirit equal its valor, has arrived at this moment under the walls of Antwerp. My two sons are in its ranks.

In giving to the Belgians my dear daughter, I have strengthened by a new tie the alliance of the two nations. The act which consecrated this solemn union will be laid before you.

I have also given orders to my ministers to communicate to you the treaty concluded on the 4th of July, 1831, between my government and that of the United States of America. This transaction puts an end to the reciprocal claims of the two countries.

You will also be informed of the treaty by which Prince Otho, of Bavaria, is called to the throne of Greece. I shall have to request of you the means of guaranteeing efficiently with my allies, an indispensable loan for the consolidation of a new state founded by our care and our assistance.

Private Correspondence.

PARIS, Monday, 6 o'clock, P. M.—The procession to the Chamber of Deputies to day was well nigh becoming a tragic scene. The king, who was on horseback, was shot at with a pistol, by a man who was standing on the bridge called Le Pont Royal, over which the procession passed. The ball fortunately went over the King's head, and no one was injured by it. The man who fired the pistol appears to belong to the populace. He was immediately seized by the standers by, and has since been conveyed to the office of the Home Department, where he now remains. This incident has created a much greater sensation in Paris than the King's opening speech, which you will receive by this conveyance.

From the Berlin State Gazette, November 10.

DECLARATION OF PRUSSIA.

The Courts of London and Paris have found it suitable to their interests to carry into effect the treaty of the 15th November, last year, with respect to the division of territory stipulated in it between Holland and Belgium, by the declaration addressed to both governments, that each of those governments is to evacuate, by the 12th inst., the places and portions of territory which, according to that treaty, are to remain in their possession, and that in case of refusal, a compliance with this demand shall be obtained from the King of the Netherlands by military measures.

His Majesty, the King, conformably to the declarations which he has made on every occasion, and in concert with Austria and Russia, has caused notice to be given to the governments of England and France, that he must refuse to these coercive measures not only all kind of co-operation, but also his assent, and that, on the contrary, he has resolved to place a corps of observation on the Meuse, in order to be ready, on the entrance of a French army into Belgium, to avert the eventual consequences which the intended military operations might have with respect to the tranquillity of Germany, and of his Majesty's dominions, and to the general peace.

His Majesty has accordingly issued the necessary orders to the corps of the army stationed in the Rhenish provinces and Westphalia, and the said corps of observation will be immediately posted in the manner above stated.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM HOLLAND.

By the mail packet, the Sir Edward Banks, which has arrived from Rotterdam, we have received letters and papers of yesterday. They contain the important information of the 'Order of the day,' of Gen. Chasse to the garrison of Antwerp, of Saturday, the 17th, and the 'Order of the day,' of the Director General of the War Department to the garrison of Breda, on the 18th.

In the former General Chasse announces to the garrison, the approach of the French army, 'in order to compel us, if possible, by force of arms, to surrender this fortress.' He adds, 'Full of confidence in the justice of our cause we shall intrepidly await this army;' and thus concludes—'Let us form the unalterable resolution to defend ourselves with manly courage to the last extremity.' The order of the day at Breda, breathes like a spirit of indomitable resolution.

The Journal de la Haye contains a decree of the King of Holland for the internal defence of his dominions. He orders that all the men belonging to the first, second, and third bans of the Schuttery shall immediately be formed into battalions, under the name of the 'Reserve of the Schuttery,' and shall hold themselves ready to proceed at the first signal to the places assigned them. A second decree has been issued by his Majesty, prescribing the preparatory measures and the prompt formation of this reserve. This is tantamount to a levy en masse.

The captain of the Sir Edward Banks reports that, on leaving, he saw six frigates and two steam vessels, within six miles of Gorce, between the mouths of the Rhine and the Meuse. The Sir Edward Banks left Rotterdam yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Letters from Antwerp dated the 20th, announce the arrival of the Duke of Orleans and Nemours, and Marshal Gerard without the city with 8,000 troops, and 40,000 more are expected. Nothing could be done until the 29th, as the French army would not be enabled to throw up their heavy guns until that time. The French officers say that they can take the citadel in ten days, but the general opinion was that it would be a work of much greater length of time. Two-thirds of the inhabitants had left, and those who remained had taken the precaution of filling all their tanks, cisterns, &c. with water, in case the town should be fired.

The agent for Lloyd's states, that no interruption had been offered to vessels going up or returning from the river, all being allowed to pass the Dutch gun boats. Very little hope was entertained that any compromise between the parties would be effected. 42,872 infantry, and 12,513 cavalry, had passed through Malines and Boon.

Marshal Gerard was to summon the citadel on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning, and it was understood would allow Gen. Chasse twenty-four hours for his answer.

Portsmouth, January 3, 1833.

This will inform you that the 'Commercial Bank of Scioto,' at this place, has stopped payment. Your's, &c.

The Legislature of Georgia have convicted Mr. Bogan, the Commissioner of the Land Lottery, of the charges alleged against him, and sentenced him to deprivation of office and disfranchisement for 20 years.

News North About.—Latest from Charleston.—The steam packet David Brown, Penneyer, arrived this morning from Charleston whence she sailed on Saturday afternoon, and to which date we have files of papers. The shipping intelligence by this vessel is interesting. When Captain Penneyer came out, three United States revenue cutters were at anchor in the river.

The Augusta Chronicle says, that "if the worst comes, Oglethorp, Scriven, Green, and other counties in Georgia, will forthwith raise volunteer companies to offer to South Carolina." General Jackson is therefore warned not to rely upon Georgia for any assistance against South Carolina. We never supposed Georgia would render any such assistance.

The Charleston Post of the 28th ultimo, announces with exultation two large meetings in Alabama, at which resolutions approving of the course of South Carolina were adopted.

Capt. E. Harding, of the U. S. Army, arrived this morning by the steam boat Farmer, from Pittsburgh with a detachment of enlisted artisans for Mount Vernon Arsenal.—*Mobile Patriot Dec.* 22.

The Nullifiers bid fair to be nullified at home.—Large and spirited meetings of the people of South Carolina are holding throughout the State, at which resolutions of the most firm and patriotic complexion are adopted. We quote the following, from the proceedings of a meeting in Chesterfield district, as a specimen.

"That in the present controversy between the United States and the Nullification party of S. Carolina, we will not submit *to the use of force to compel us to bear arms against the Government of the U. States,* be the consequences what they may. And that in support of this determination, we pledge each other our "lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

The Hon. John C. Calhoun appeared in the Senate yesterday, was qualified, and took his seat as a Senator from the State of South Carolina, and has, of course, resigned the office of Vice President of the United States.—*Nat. Int., Jan.* 5.

The accounts of the murder, committed near Waynesboro,' which we noticed in our last, are so contradictory, that it is difficult to come at any thing like a correct statement. It was proved by a post mortum examination that the girl had evidently been the victim of seduction. A young man, by the name of Harbough, has been arrested, under a very strong suspicion of having been the murderer. The girl, Miss Gonder, was in the service of Harbough's father. We forbear mentioning further rumors, as the case will be tried at our next court.—*Chamb. Repub.*

DIED.

On the 3d inst., SARAH, third daughter of Abishai Way, in the 5th year of her age.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders of the "Pittsburgh Theatre," held agreeably to notice, at the house of Frederic Lutz, on Thursday evening, 27th ult. the following gentlemen were elected a board of directors, to serve for one year:

George A. Cook,	Cornelius Darragh,
Wm. M. Carlisle,	Saml. Fahnestock,
R. H. Douthitt,	Robert M. Riddle,
C. F. Spang,	Samuel Roseburg,
M. B. Miltenberger,	Thomas S. Clarke,
W. W. Fetterman,	Robert Scheyer.

Jan. 11, 1832.—3t

GEORGE COCHRAN, OF R'D,

WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor him with their business. He will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, for sale, on the most favorable terms. Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

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TO RENT,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN FIRST OF APRIL,

THAT New Two Story Brick House on one of the Lower Lots in Allegheny town, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Ohio river, containing 8 good rooms, and a garret likewise; a good kitchen and small dining room, in the cellar, along with which is one acre of first rate land, for garden and pleasure ground, on which are planted some first rate fruit trees, and shrubbery. For terms, apply to ANDREW KIRKWOOD, corner of Wood and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

January 11, 1833.—wtf

MISSOURI IRON WORKS,

For Sale.

I WILL sell, on accommodating terms, my BLAST FURNACE, situated about 6 miles south of Potosi, and 40 miles over an excellent natural road to the Mississippi river at Herculaneum, or the cliffs of Selma; to which landings hauling is done at about six dollars per ton.—There are several Ore banks in the neighborhood of the Furnace, of the very best quality, and easily procured. Timber of the best quality, oak and pine, abounds all around the Furnace. Lands to any extent may be entered at $1 25 per acre, well clothed with timber. The Furnace is well supplied with patterns for making castings and stoves of almost all descriptions; and attached to it is a Machine Shop, with lathes and tools for turning and boring. Also—a SAW MILL that will cut 1200 feet of pine boards per day, and a small GRIST MILL that will grind four bushels of corn per hour. The place is healthy, and several springs of fine water on it. On the same stream there is an excellent cite for a large Grist Mill, or power for any machinery that may be required, equivalent to two run of stones. My Forge is situated about six miles from the Furnace, on Cedar creek, in Belview Settlement; which affords a full supply of water for 8 months in the year, in the dryest season, and the bar iron now making equal to any manufactured in the United States.

Also—A situation for the erection of IRON WORKS on a large scale. The water power is not surpassed by any in the western country. It is situated on Big River, on the direct road from the Furnace to the Mississippi at Selma. The stream is standing, and always affords sufficient water for eight fires and two hammers. On the premises, there is a large body of Ore; timber in abundance for six or eight miles round. Land here, also, may be entered at Government price, to any extent required. This place is about 24 miles from Selma. A further description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will view the premises.

I also wish to sell, or lease for a term of years, my Foundry in the city of St. Louis, heretofore occupied by P. W. & R. McQueen's; it is calculated for a Foundry and Finishing Shop, and is well situated. JOHN PERRY.

Potosi, Mo., Dec. 24, 1832. [Jan. 11.—4tw.]

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, on Tuesday, the 3d instant, *a Gold Breast Pin,* with two small Diamond Jetts. The finder, leaving it at this office, will receive the above reward, and the thanks of the owner, as to him it has more than its intrinsic value.

January 11, 1833.—3t

FAREWELL CONCERT.

THE Tyrolese Minstrels have the honor to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, and vicinity, that they propose giving another, and their *last,* Concert, on this evening, at the usual place, in Penn street, when a variety of new vocal and instrumental music will be introduced. ☞For particulars see bills.

Jan. 11.—1t."

AMERICAN
And European Land Agency.

IN consequence of the increasing disposition manifested by Capitalists in Great Britain and Ireland, to make investments in the United States, and also of the desire of persons intending to emigrate to this country, to obtain some previous knowledge of a suitable place in which to locate themselves, the quality and price of lands, &c. a company has been formed for the promotion of those objects.

Persons having for sale unimproved arable Lands, Farms, Coal Lands, Mills, Mill Seats, &c. by transmitting to the subscriber a particular description, (if by mail, *post paid*) can have them advertised in the public papers of England, Ireland, and Scotland; and if a purchaser should offer, disposed of for a moderate commission.

THOMAS KENNEDY,
January 11—3t Wine street, Baltimore.

AN ORDINANCE

On the subject of the Market House in Second street.

WHEREAS, from the increased and increasing population of that portion of the city lying east of Wood street, it is deemed proper to build a market house in Second street, on the ground granted for that purpose by the late Col. James O'Hara, and accepted by the city. Therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That from and after the passing of this ordinance, market shall be held on every Tuesday and Friday in the market house proposed to be erected in Second street, in the same manner and under the same regulations and restrictions as are now imposed on the market house in the Diamond.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for any butcher or other person, to vend any article, either of meat, poultry, vegetable or other products usually sold in market, after the erection of said building, or any other place than the said market house, on the days above specified, under a penalty of not less than five nor more than ten dollars.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Mayor to designate one of the city constables to attend said market house, who shall perform the same duties and receive the same compensation as one of those employed in the market house in the Diamond.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the fines imposed by the second section of this ordinance, shall be recoverable before the Mayor or any of the Aldermen, in like manner as other penalties imposed by former ordinances are recoverable.

SECT. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That so much of any ordinance as is hereby altered or supplied, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, the 31st day of December, 1832.

JOHN GRAHAM,
President Common Council.
E. J. ROBERTS, Clerk Common Council.
JAMES ROSS,
President Select Council.
WM. PENTLAND, Clerk Select Council.
January 11, 1833.—3t.

AN ORDINANCE,

Providing for the cleaning the streets of the City of Pittsburgh.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That, for the purpose of more effectual and economical cleansing of the streets, lanes, and alleys of the city, it shall be divided into two wards, as follows, viz: Beginning on the Monongahela river, on the west side of Market street, thence up Market to the south side of Liberty street, thence up the south side of Liberty street to the city line, shall be termed the EAST WARD.

SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted,* That a committee of Councils, to be styled the Street Committee, shall be appointed each year, whose duty it shall be, in conjunction with the Mayor and Street Commissioners, to enter into contracts for the cleansing of the streets, lanes, and alleys, in the above named Wards:—And that the said Committee, Mayor, and Street Commissioners, shall specify in the said contracts when, and how often several streets, lanes, and alleys shall be cleansed by the contractors above mentioned.

SECT. 3. *Be it further ordained and enacted,* That on the second Tuesday in January next, and on the same days in each year, the City Councils shall, in joint ballot, elect an additional street commissioner, who shall receive the like salary, possess the same power, and be subject to the like restrictions as the present street commissioner.

SECT. 4. *Be it further ordained and enacted,* That any ordinance hereby altered or supplied, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, the 31st day of December, 1832.

JOHN GRAHAM,
President Common Council.
E. J. ROBERTS, Clerk Common Council.
JAMES ROSS,
President Select Council.
WM. PENTLAND, Clerk Select Council.
January 11, 1833.—3t.

LOTS! LOTS!!

THE following Valuable Lots are offered at Private Sale, until the first of February next, and if not sold then, they will be offered at Public Sale, viz:

4 Lots in Fifth Street, adjoining the Mansion House.

20 Lots in Penn street, beginning at the corner of Wayne.

☞Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on B. Darlington, who will show a plan of said lots, with the terms.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1833.—tf

HIND & HOWARD,

PAPER MANUFACTURERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a *Paper Warehouse, No.* 18, *Wood street,* next door to the corner of Front street, where they offer for sale a General Assortment of

Paper, Blank Books, &c.

Of a superior quality.—Having become Agents for the Manufacturer, they have on hand, and intend keeping, a regular supply of

WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS;

all of which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms, for cash or approved barter.

☞Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow taken in exchange, at market prices.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 8, 1833.—w3m

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. march 9—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to
CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.
Dec. 25—tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE

THE Subscribers offer for sale, a number of Tracts of first rate Land, situate about 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh, in Cunningham's district, in Deer and Indiana townships, about from one half to three miles from the Allegheny river. The land, generally, is well timbered, with Walnut, White Oak, Hickory, Locust, &c.; well calculated either for grazing, tilling, fruit, &c; abounding in fine springs: Deer creek and Cedar run pass through part of it; Stone Coal has been discovered on some of it; several of the tracts have been tolerably well improved, the products of which are readily sold in the Pittsburgh Market. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on Mr. John Neff, who resides near the land, and will show it, and make known the terms of sale. Title indisputable. For further information, call on or address S. MILES GREEN, Bellefonte, Centre Co. Pa., or EDWARD B. DORSEY, near Alexandria, Huntingdon Co. Pa., Agents for the Executors and legal Representatives of Edward Bartholomew, deceased.
January 4—4w.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 1, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 12th January, 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.—Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	1,505	1,505
5	1,000	5,000
5	500	2,500
5	400	2,000
10	300	3,000
20	[200	4,000
35	100	3,500
51	,50	2,550
51	40	2,040
51	30	1,530
102	25	2,550
102	20	2,040
1479	10	14,790
11475	5	57,375
34220 tickets.		$136,880

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Sylvester has again sold, at his office in Nashville, Combination, 7, 34, 38, a splendid prize of $10,000. Those who want $10,000 or $20,000 in the above scheme, must apply in season, at SYLVESTER'S, Fortune's chosen Agent, Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
January 1, 1833.

TO LET,

THE New Three Story Stone Front Building, on the south side of Wood street, being the second east of Diamond alley. ☞Enquire of NEVILLE B. CRAIG.
January 4, 1833.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No. 1, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 12th January 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	1,505	4,505
5	1,000	5,000
5	500	2,500
5	400	2,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
35	100	3,500
51	50	2,550
51	40	2,040
51	30	1,530
102	25	2,550
102	20	2,040
1479	10	14,790
11475	5	57,375
34220 tickets.		$136,880

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,
JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000 and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
Jan. 8, 1833.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No. 1, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 12th January, 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 60 No. Lottery: Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	1,505	1,505
5	1,000	5,000
5	500	2,500
5	400	2,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
35	100	3,500
51	50	2,550
51	40	2,040
51	30	1,530
103	25	2,550
102	20	2,040
1479	10	14,790
11475	5	57,375
34220 tickets.		$136,880

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address
WM. HAMILTON,
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
Jan. 8, 1833.

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of JAMES B. IRWIN.
December 28—tf

A Convenient Three Story Dwelling House, situated No. 29, in Fourth, between Market and Ferry streets, is offered for sale. The premises are convenient, and the central situation of this dwelling to the business part of the city, renders it a desirable property to any person wishing to purchase.

☞For particulars, apply on the premises.
Dec. 28, 1832.—1mcp

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, held at Pittsburgh, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1832, before the Judges of the said Court—William Armstrong, Guardian of Eliza Catharine Armstrong, James Armstrong, Margaret Elenor Armstrong, Rebecca Logan Armstrong, Mary Agnes Armstrong, and Hugh Armstrong, Minors, under the age of fourteen years, will expose to public sale, by public vendue and out-cry, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the third Monday (21st day) of January, 1833, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:—the claim of said Minors to one undivided half of a tract of land, containing three hundred and thirty-nine acres, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny County, adjoining lands of Isaac Wycoff, John Walker, and Philip Smith; being the same tract of land which was at one time vested in Hugh Davidson, deceased, Grandfather of said Minors. Terms at sale.

[By the Court.] WM. M'CLURE,
December 21—ts *Clerk.*

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.—tf.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE Dwelling of the Subscriber was entered last night, and property to the value of *One Thousand Dollars*, consisting of the following articles of Silver were taken:

1	Large	Massive	Bread Tray;
1	do	do	Coffee Pot;
1	do	do	Pitcher;
1	do	do	Sugar Bowl;
1	do	do	Wash Bowl;
1	do	do	Cream Jug;
1	do	do	Soup Ladle;
6	Silver	Pint	Mugs;
17	do	Desert	Spoons;
11	do	Table	do
8	do	Tea	do
4	do	Salt	do
2	do	Butter	Knives;
1	Patent Lever double cased Silver Watch.		

All the larger articles of Silver Ware were manufactured by Fletcher and Gardner, of Philadelphia, with square base, and set on claw feet, with the initials of the manufacturers' names on the bottom, and are unusually heavy.

A small Counting Desk, containing a quantity of valuable papers, was also broken open, and a Note of $100, on the Branch of the U. S. Bank, Pittsburgh, taken therefrom.

WM. ROBINSON, Jr.
Allegheny, Dec. 13, 1832.
☞The papers of the city are requested to copy the above.

Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and executed with neatness and despatch.

On hand a large assortment of School, Chap, and Miscellaneous Books; also, Stationery in all its variety.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ☞Rags taken in exchange for Books and Paper.

N. B. *Steam Boat Books and Merchants' Account Books* Bound and Ruled to any given pattern, on the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.

☞The Subscribers very respectfully recommend the Patronage of their former Customers to their Successor, M. P. O'Hern, at their old stand, Wood street.

CRAMER & SPEAR.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,
BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,
Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum*, $130
Tuition in Music, - - - - 40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - 24
Oil Painting, - - - - 40
French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.
September 13, 1831.

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,

NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of *Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur*

CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

Men's	Boys'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do
Cloth.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops;	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla;
English Baloon do	Cloth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B.—Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.
December 4.—1y

Pittsburgh Foundry.

THE Subscribers have lately enlarged their Foundry, on the corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, where the whole of their Castings will henceforth be manufactured. By the arrangements made, they are enabled to make every description of work in their line, in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. They have constantly on hand, a large variety of ornamental and plain STOVES and GRATES, Ovens and Boilers, Tea Kettles, Sad Irons, Bark Mills, and Wagon Boxes, Plough Castings, and almost every article connected with their business, which can be found in the western country.

If more convenient to their customers, orders may be left at the old Jackson Foundry Warehouse, on Liberty street, where an assortment of ware is kept.

KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & CUDDY.
☞A general settlement of accounts is desired at the end of the year. Legal process will be resorted to, for the collection of all debts due 2 months, and unpaid on the 20th of January.
December 14—4w

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware.

DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.
June 22, 1832.—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished, at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Exchange Establishment,

NO. 68 WOOD STREET.

Zanesville	1	Michigan	3
Muskingum	1	Pottsville	1
New Jersey	1a2	Chambersburgh	1
Delaware	1	Wilksbarre	1½
Virginia	1	Lake Erie	2
New England	2	Painesville	2
South Carolina	3	New York	1½a2
North Carolina	5	Scioto	3
Louisiana	5		

GEORGE A. COOK,
Aug. 17. Exchange Broker.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.
may 4, 1832—tf

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

R. B. CURLING & SONS, grateful for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have considerably enlarged their factory; and having associated with them Mr. H. HIGBY, under the firm of CURLING, HIGBY & CURLINGS, they respectfully solicit a continuance of former favors.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1832.—tf

New Hardware Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening, at *No.* 58, *WOOD STREET*, a very extensive and choice assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.,

of the latest importations, which they offer to country merchants and others, on at least as good terms as they can be purchased in any establishment in this city.

WALLACE, HOWE & CO.
Pittsburgh, September 21, 1832.—3m.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

☞LOOK HERE, FASHIONABLES!

YOU have, for a long time past, been inquiring of me for the New Style SWAG TOP CAPS. Now, take notice, I have this day received, from Philadelphia, a small lot of

SWAG TOP CLOTH CAPS,

Of various Colors and Sizes. Call soon, or "you'll be a day after the fair."

S. J. SYLVESTER,
Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, or next the Exchange, St. Clair street.

☞A large assortment of Common Caps, suitable for the country trade, for sale, Wholesale and Retail. Oct. 19

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of DUNN & O'NEIL, are desired to call and settle their accounts immediately, as legal means will soon be taken for their collection; and all persons having claims against the said firm, are notified that an assignment has been made, for the use of all the creditors, and they are requested to present their accounts for settlement. All persons, wishing to settle, are desired to call upon Walter H. Lowrie, Esq., in the Diamond, or on the subscriber, in East Liberty, either of whom can inform them of the terms of the assignment.

WILLIAM JOYCE,
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1832. *Assignee.*

Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

☞For terms, and further particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.
December 7, 1832.—tf

SOUVENIRS FOR 1833!

THE TOKEN AND ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, embellished with 20 engravings.
The London Forget Me Not, with 11 engravings.
The Pearl, with 9 engravings.

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
No. 44, Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh
Nov. 9.—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.
Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE dwelling, at present occupied by the subscriber, No. 29 Irwin's Row, Liberty street. Enquire of John Irwin, or the subscriber,

J. R. LAMBDIN.

ALSO—An Office in the Museum Building, corner of Market and Fourth streets. Enquire at the Museum. Nov. 27—tf

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.
April 13, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, No 42, Market street.
July 31.

JAMES R. LAMBDIN,
Portrait & Miniature Painter,

(No. 29 IRWIN'S ROW, LIBERTY STREET,)
PITTSBURGH.

☞His friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and view specimens.
September 21—tf

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style*. Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Charriotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞REPAIRING done with dispatch.
JOHN HISE,
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.
November 23.—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

ALEXANDER & RUFUS, a Treatise on Church Government, by the late Dr. Anderson—only Edition in the United States—for sale by M. P. O'HERN.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

London & American Annuals.

SYLVESTER has just received a supply of all the different London and American Annuals; together with a choice collection of Christmas and New Year's Gifts.

Apply at corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
December 25.

JOHN D. MAHON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6—tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,
	Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
march 22, 1831.—tf

NEW MUSIC,

AT HALF PRICE,

Twelve and a Half Cents a Sheet.

GO FORGET ME, why should Sorrow; On Hudson's Side; Innocent Mirth; Wreath of Love; When Temperance; Yon Rose Tree; Lovely Mary; Love thee, yes, too fondly truly; O then I thought of thee; Live Lone; Idols Mio; Spring time of year; Clar de Kitchen; Alice Gray, with vars.; O'Cara Memoria, by Hunter; Buona Motte Amata Care; Swiss Boy, with vars., by Andrews; Le Rano de Vaches; Ov. Mansaniello.

GUITAR MUSIC.

The Wish; Blithe as the hours; Sul' Margine My Sister Dear; Cotillions, by Tolbeoque; Le Souvenir; Weber's last Waltz, with vars.

No. 9, Fifth street.
SMITH, PETERS & Co.
July 17—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arraagements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.
STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

PRESSED GLASS KNOBS.

THE subscribers, having purchased from the New England Glass Company the exclusive right to make Patent Pressed Glass Knobs west of the Allegheny Mountains, hereby caution all persons against making, buying, or selling the same, except such as are manufactured by the Patentees, or

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
May 9 1832.—tf

Prints, Fancy Stationery,

SCHOOL BOOKS, VISITING AND PLAYING CARDS.

ENGRAVINGS of every kind constantly to be had at Sylvester's, corner of Wood and Fourth streets.

Also, on hand, a general assortment of Stationery and School Books, together with various kinds of Toy Books; all of which will be sold cheaper than at any other place in Pittsburgh.

Print Dealers will be supplied at a large discount. Oct. 23

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S
Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.
December 4, 1832.—tf

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes*, complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,
Franklin Head, Wood street.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

TO BE LET,

THE two New Four Story Brick Store Houses, on the corner of Market street and the Diamond. For terms, apply to JAMES B. IRWIN.
September 18.—tf

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞*Refer to*—
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,
From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.
UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

HEALTH ALMANAC FOR 1833.

THE HEALTH ALMANAC, for 1833, with Maxims and Rules for the Preservation of Health. Just received, and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
Also, for sale, as above, English and German Almanacs, of different kinds, by the gross, dozen, or single one. Sept. 14—tf

New Works.

THE Comic Offering; or Lady's Melange of Literary Mirth, for 1833, illustrated by numerous designs; edited by Miss S. H. Sheridan.

The Amulet; a Christian and Literary Remembrancer; edited by S. C. Hill, for 1833.

Religious Souvenir; a Christmas, New Year's and Birth Day Present, for 1833.

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